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The Commonwealth

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CIA/101 Colby, William

FRIDAY, MAY 23rd, 12 NOON

GOLD BALLROOM, SHERATON-PALACE HOTEL



Dr. ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

Director, The Trilateral Commission

"AMERICA IN THE CHANGING WORLD"

The world IS smaller—and has a growing number of problems—all of which affect many nations. Energy. Declining natural resources. A growing need for food to accommodate an expanding population. These are only a very few of the world's common problems. Are national governments capable of finding effective solutions? Perhaps. The Trilateral Commission is another approach—and it just might work. Dr. Brzezinski, one of our nation's leading experts on international affairs, now directs the activities of the Commission. His insight might help in forming new approaches to common problems.

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HOWARD G. VESPER, Quarterly Chairman

Friday, May 30th—Hon. R. Sargent Shriver, Attorney, Former U.S. Diplomat
Gold Ballroom, Sheraton-Palace Hotel

Critics Ask—Does CIA Work Under Adequate Controls?

WEDNESDAY FLASHES—MAY 7th

From Address by

THE HON. WILLIAM E. COLBY,

Director, Central Intelligence Agency

"One reality today is the degree of attention being focused on American intelligence. A number of critics, joined by a very few ex-employees, are attacking us for a wide variety of alleged and imagined sins. Even the most tangential connection with CIA brings a story from Page 7 to Page 1 of many of our newspapers. The CIA's activities in the United States are being investigated in depth by a Vice Presidential Commission. Select Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives have been established to

conduct the broadest and most intensive investigation ever made.

The result is that the American public is concerned and confused about American intelligence. Our American public, with its basic good sense, recognizes that it would be dangerous to live without intelligence in a world in which we are 30 minutes away from an aimed and cocked nuclear missile. At the same time, the proliferation of these sensational charges have led this same American public to wonder whether our intelligence service has not become itself a threat to the Republic and its ideals.

This confusion must be clarified. But investigations and deliberations require

(Continued on next page)

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Computer vs. Trench Coat as Major Intelligence Tool

COLBY (Continued from preceding page)

time, and in the interim the American public deserves a reply to the more sensational charges made about its intelligence.

We cannot allow the public's perception of this essential service to be dominated by the missteps, few and far between, which it may have made over its 27-year history. We have taken steps to correct them and prevent their recurrence. Our discussion of them must not lead to a hysterical focus on the nits and picks of yesterday to the extent we injure intelligence today and block its improvement to meet future needs of our country.

American intelligence can be responsible and accountable to the American people and to its elected representatives, and at the same time maintain those secrets which are essential to its contribution to our country. It is a professional service which must reflect our national principles, but which also has certain attributes inherent in its own nature. Its needs for discipline, secrecy and organizational integrity are no more in conflict with our free society than those of our military and diplomatic services.

Intelligence Has Changed

First, intelligence has changed. Most of us have grown up with an image of intelligence derived from the experiences of Nathan Hale, Mata Hari, James Bond, and perhaps Maxwell Smart. But this image is

no longer valid. Modern intelligence has changed from its old images.

The key feature of modern intelligence is that it is an intellectual process. It collects masses of information about the complex and changing world in which we live. Some of this information comes from those open sources which you read in the press, from the comments of American travelers and businessmen dealing with foreign affairs, and from the public statements broadcast by other countries to their own people.

Great New Dimension

To these has been added a great new dimension of intelligence, the collection of information by technology. This now allows us to see, hear, and sometimes even touch information previously totally inaccessible and in quantities hitherto totally unmanageable. Where it is yet necessary to obtain information essential to us but concealed by a closed society, we may still have to use the old clipper ship of clandestine collection, but it has been streamlined and powered to a new order of productivity. On many occasions, clandestine collection allows us to bridge a gap of years between the initiation of developments in the minds of foreign leaders or in their research laboratories and their appearance in diplomatic demarches.

But this mass of information must be analyzed and assessed, and this process

(Continued on next page)

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Must Keep in Mind CIA's Unique & Fragile Character

COLBY (Continued from preceding page)

too has changed. The computer has become a major tool of intelligence, replacing the trench coat or the cloak. Beyond this, our intelligence doctors and masters of arts and sciences, in a variety of disciplines from agricultural economics to nuclear physics, assess thousands of jigsaw pieces of information and order them into reasoned appreciations and conclusions.

Information Used to Warn Us

The very role of intelligence has also changed from the day in which the spy stole a secret, gave it to the General, who won a battle. Today intelligence conclusions about foreign situations and their likely course of development cover the political, the military, the scientific, and the economic fields.

The information is of course used to warn us of imminent — and future — threats to our country. But it also helps our country to develop its foreign policy on a basis of carefully reasoned knowledge, rather than emotion, ignorance or misunderstanding.

A most rewarding contribution is its positive peace-making or peace-keeping role, where it provides the information necessary to agreements to restrain arms buildups among the major powers or to defuse potential combat between two of our friends about to strike blindly at one another through suspicion and error.

Change in CIA Customers

A most interesting change in American intelligence is in its customers. The Generals and Admirals still use it, but so do our Presidents, Secretaries, and Ambassadors. Congressional committees and members are regular recipients of its product, and an increasing number of serious journalists and other commentators on the world scene are finding that an hour or two at CIA in an unclassified background discussion of a foreign situation can give balance, objectivity, and accuracy to the conclusions they lay before the public.

Thus, American intelligence provides its product to all the participants in American decision-making — the Executive branch, the Congress, the press, scholars and the public at large.

Public opinion and our critics might accept this changed reality of American intelligence but still question whether we work under adequate controls and limits. Following the centuries-old tradition abroad that nations conduct but do not discuss intelligence, the laws which in 1947 established today's permanent structure of American intelligence were deliberately phrased in circumlocutions and left broad gray areas.

All this has obviously changed. My presence here today, speaking publicly about intelligence, is only one reflection of the difference between my job and that of my colleagues in other nations, where my counterparts are not even identified.

CIA Mission Must Be Clear

In addition to regular supervision, we also will be investigated in depth by the Senate and House Select Committees, which will also examine the degree of control and supervision. I fully support procedures to ensure supervision, control and accountability with respect to intelligence. I only plead that these procedures also take into consideration the unique and fragile character of many sensitive intelligence operations.

But what of all the stories of secret political and paramilitary operations? Certainly these subjects will also be investigated, and I am confident that it will be demonstrated that any such activities in past years were conducted under legal authority then existing, reflected the political climate of those times, and were carried out according to properly constituted procedures.

Few Clandestine Operations

We have very few clandestine operations other than pure intelligence collection these days. This is the result of the changed world in which we live, but this world seems to be changing again. Our country might again need the capability to provide some quiet influence or assistance to friends abroad without engaging the formal diplomatic or military might of the United States.

Am I merely defending American intelligence today? No. I am asking that it be strengthened. I am asking that its basis of understanding and support among the

(Continued on next page)

Colby Asks for More CIA Support and Clarification

COLBY (Continued from preceding page)

American people, in the Congress, and with the press, be increased.

I am asking that its laws and guidelines be clarified so that we in the intelligence profession are given a clear expression of the mission the American people and government wish us to undertake. I ask that procedures for supervision, control and decision-making about American intelligence be reviewed and clarified so that each of us—citizen, representative, official, and intelligence officer—share in the responsibility for the conduct of American intelligence along the lines we think proper. I ask that the structure and inter-relationships among intelligence and the other agencies and bureaus serving our people be understood and agreed.

And I ask that the necessary secrets of intelligence be preserved in the interest of the nation, not just of the intelligence profession. These secrets need better laws, and especially we need to arrive at a consensus that we Americans do have some national family secrets which must be kept. To make an open book of our intelligence sources is to invite steps—many quite simple—to deny us information vital to our nation's welfare or safety.

These steps, then, would strengthen this result of American intellect, technology, and dedication called intelligence. With this accomplished, we in the intelligence business can then get back to full-time work following the guidelines adopted and accepted by our people and all their representatives." (DSR)

Questions and Answers from the Floor:

Q: Is surveillance of Americans within the U.S. within proper CIA tasks? **A:** Some work can be done here when there is obvious connection between identification of foreign agent abroad and his travels in the U.S. CIA has been accused of 'massive illegal, domestic spying.' Yes, we did make some mistakes, but action was neither massive, illegal nor domestic.

Q: Comment on Vietnam's Phoenix Program and the CIA's support in Chile. **A:** I was responsible for American support of Phoenix Program. It was a Vietnamese gov't. program that CIA supported to make better and to improve the treatment of the people captured. Our purpose was to prevent terrorism. There were abuses, but our purpose was good. In Chile, CIA's program was conducted as part of American national decision to help maintain democratic forces while Chile prepared for '78 elections. CIA

had nothing to do with Allende's overthrow. We gave support to Allende opposition only in hopes that he would not be re-elected.

Q: Why don't we adopt the European practice of not responding or admitting to any intelligence activities? **A:** There are things that I definitely will not talk about and names that I will not reveal in order to protect our foreign and domestic assistants. Constitutional system does say that people must know what its gov't. is doing—this is too broad and open for our society today. There will be greater precision in our directives, but our people will allow us to keep some secrets.

Q: How effective are U.S. counterintelligence operations overseas? **A:** In past five years, 400 to 500 Americans have been approached abroad to serve as agents for foreign powers. Some attempts prove to be successful through offers of funds or pressure. The effort to stop such subversion is a CIA and a military defense effort. We must be alert of attempts to penetrate our society.

Q: Do you feel the Director should be chosen by Congress and report to a Congressional committee? **A:** I was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. I serve at pleasure of the President. This is good situation as it would be a mistake to make me independent of established gov't authority. We report to Foreign Relations committee frequently. Under new law, I report to Congress any activity abroad other than simple intelligence gathering.

Q: Recent magazine reported that Kissinger does not read CIA reports. If executive branch doesn't believe in CIA, then who can? **A:** Magazine was wrong. Kissinger is very assiduous user of CIA information. He doesn't always agree with us, but then President has benefit of considering our contrasting views.

Q: What is CIA doing to stop former employees from revealing classified information? **A:** Our laws very weak. IRS employee who reveals your income tax form commits a crime—Census Bureau employee who reveals your census return commits a crime—agriculturist who reveals some cotton statistic commits a crime—but, X-CIA employee who reveals the name of an agent abroad only commits a crime if he gives that name to a foreigner or does it with intent to injure the U.S. This standard is almost impossible to meet. (JMR)

IN MEMORIAM

JOSEPH A. PAPA

Joined the Club April 21, 1961

Died March 25, 1975

GRAYDON OLIVER

Joined the Club December 20, 1963

Died December 6, 1974

JAMES FINLEY CAVAGNARO, SR.

Joined the Club October 11, 1938

Died May 5, 1975

COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA'S FRIDAY-SPEAKER RADIO SERVICE

San Francisco, KEST (1450) 11* Fri., 7:30 Su.§
 San Francisco (KIQI), (1010) 6 Su.§
 KIOI-FM (101.3) 5:45 Su.
 San Francisco, KRON-FM (96.5†) 8* Su.§

Albany, (OR), KGAL (920) §
 Albany, (OR) KWIG-FM §
 Arcata, KXGO-FM (93.1†) 5:30* Sa.
 Baker, (OR), KBKR (1490) 6* Tu.§
 Bakersfield, KPMC (1560) 5:30* Su.
 Baldwin, (KS), KNBU-FM§
 Bellingham, (WA), KBFW (930) 6 Su.§

Bend, (OR), KGRL (940) 8:30 Su.
 Bend, (OR), KXIQ-FM (94.1) 6* Su.
 Blain, (WA), KARI (550) 11:30* Th.
 Boise, (ID), KSPD (790) 6:00* Sa.; 9:00 & 6:00* Su.§

Carmel, KRML (1410) §
 Chico, KPAY-AM/FM (1060 & 95.†) 6 Su.; 10*† Su.
 Corvallis, (OR) KOAC (550) 10*† Sa.
 Denver, (CO), KADX-FM (105†) 9:15 Su.§

Denver, (CO), KOAQ-FM (103.5) 8 Su.
 Dinuba, KRDU (1130) 9* Sa.
 El Centro, KXO (1230) 8:05* Su.§

Escondido, KOWN-AM/FM (1450 & 92.1†) 6* Su.§
 Eugene, (OR), KASH (1600) 7 Su.§
 Eureka, KRED (1430) 8:06* Su.
 Ft. Bragg, KDAC (1230) 5:15* Su.§

Fresno KPHD-FM (95.5†) 8; 11:15* Su.§
 Fresno, KYNO (1300) 7 Su.§
 Grants Pass, (OR), KAGI (930) 7* Su.

Honolulu, (HI), KAIM-AM/FM (870 & 95.5†) 1* Fri.§
 John Day, (OR), KJDY (1400) 10:05 Wed.§

King City, KRKC (1490) 9:45† Su.

Klamath Falls, (OR), KAGM-FM (98.5) 11:20* Wed.
 Klamath Falls, (OR), KAGO (1150) 11:20* Wed.
 Lemoore, KLAN (1320) 10 Su.§

Long Beach, KLON-FM (88.1†) 8 Tu.§
 Los Angeles, KBCA-FM (105.1†) 7 Su.§

Los Angeles, KGBS-AM/FM (1020 & 97.1†) 11* Su.§
 Merced, KYOS (1480) 9* Su.§

Modesto, KHOP-FM (104.1†) 11* Su.§
 Modesto, KTRB (860) 11* Su.§

Monroe, (LA), KNOE (540) 9:15* Su.§
 KNOE-FM (101.9†) 10:15* Su.§

Monterey, KIDD (630) 8:30* Su.
 New Orleans, (LA), WNOE-FM (101.1†) 5:15 Sa.§

Nogales, (AZ), KFBR (1340) 9* Su.
 Oakland, KNEW (910) 11:15* Su.§

Ontario, (OR), KSRV (1380) 7* Mon.§
 Paradise, KEWQ (930) 7 Sa.§

Pendleton, (OR), KTIX (1240) 10 Su.§

Phoenix, (AZ), KMEO-AM/FM (740 & 97†) 4:45 Su.§

Phoenix, (AZ), KOY (550) 5 Sa.
 Pomona, KWOW (1600) 9* Su.§

Portland, (OR), KEX (1190) §
 Portland, (OR), KLIQ (1290) 4:30 Su.§

Prescott, (AZ), KNOT (1450) 8 Su.
 Pueblo, (CO), KKAM (1350) 8 Su.

Quincy, (WA), KPOR (1370) 9:30 Tu.
 Redding, KQMS (1400) 7:05* Su.§

Reno, (NV), KCBN (1230) 8* Th.; 5* Sa.§
 Reno, (NV), KRNO/FM (107†) 6:45 Su.

Reno, (NV), KUNR-FM (88.1†) 8* Th.; 5* Sa.§

Riverside, KACE (1570) 7:05 Su.§
 Riverside, KCNW-FM (92.7†) §
 Roswell, (NM), KSWs (1020) 9 Su.
 Sacramento, KRAK (1140) 6:30 Su.
 Sacramento, KXOA-FM (108†) 7 Su.§

Salinas, KBEZ-FM (102.5†) 6:15 Su.
 Salinas, KDON (1460) 6:15 Su.
 San Diego, KCBO (1170) 8:30 Su.§

San Diego, KITT-FM (105.3†) 9:30 Su.
 San Jose, KEZR-FM (106.5†) 8:15 Su.§

San Jose, KLIV (1590) 6:40 Su.§
 San Luis Obispo, KCPR-FM (91.3†) 10:15 Sa.

San Luis Obispo, KSBY-FM 11* Su.
 San Luis Obispo, KVEC (920) 8:05 Su.§

Santa Barbara, KTMS (1250) 8:05 Su.§

Santa Cruz, KSCO-AM/FM (1080 & 99.1†) 7:15* Mon.§

Santa Rosa, KSRO (1350) 8:30* Su.
 Seattle, (WA), KBLE-AM/FM (1050 & 93.3†) 6* Tu.

Spokane, (WA), KUDY (1280) 12:15* Sa.§

Susanville, KSUE (1240) 6:07 Th.
 Tulare, KBOS-FM (95†) 7* Su.

Tulare, KCOK (1270) 9:30* Su.
 Twentynine Palms, KDHI (1250) 8:45 Sa.§

Twentynine Palms, KOYM-FM (95.7†) 8:45* Sa.
 Twin Falls, (ID), KEEP (1450) 5* Su.§

Vallejo, KNBA (1190) 5* Su.§
 Vancouver, (WA), KGAR (1550) 10 Su.§

Visalia, KONG-AM/FM (1400 & 92.9†) 6:20 Su.§

Yuba City, KMEX-FM (104) 9* Su.§
 Yuba City, KUBA (1600) 10 Su.§

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*p.m. †15-minute Questions and Answers. ‡fm. §Talk plus questions.

1974 LITERATURE AWARD LUNCHEON**FRIDAY, JUNE 13th****Gold Ballroom, Sheraton-Palace Hotel****Speaker—Herbert Gold, Author**

1976 Budget Cuts Will Reduce Defense Readiness

FRIDAY FLASHES — MAY 9th

From Address by

JOHN L. McLUCAS,

Secretary of the U.S. Air Force

"America's decisions in the next few months regarding its defense budget—when considered in the context of recent world events—will provide a clear signal to the world on our national security goals.

Our actual—and perceived—military strength depends upon the modernization of our armed forces. The Air Force will continue to be second to none in the world only if properly equipped.

The B-1 strategic bomber, the E-3A Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft, the F-15 air superiority fighter, the F-16 air combat fighter, and the A-10 close air support fighter aircraft are all vital modernization programs that are either entering procurement or in critical stages of development.

Backbone of Modern Air Force

These systems are needed as the backbone of the modernized Air Force of the future—but we cannot provide them without continued support from Americans.

In the coming Fiscal Year, 1976, we have requested 104.7 billion dollars.

Our primary defense objective is to maintain the ability to deter other nations from using, or threatening to use, force against the United States or against nations important to our security. Deterrence is the foundation of our defense. Our way of life depends on it.

An adequate military posture adds credibility to our diplomatic efforts in support of foreign policy. It helps to insulate us from the threat of coercion by another major power.

The key to our ability to deter a potential enemy is maintaining a credible ability to fight a war if required.

To be credible, our military posture must be responsive to a wide range of situations and provide a variety of available responses to our leadership. Inherent in that capability should be forces with characteristics which permit precise and selective application in response to different levels or types of provocations.

There have been, and continue to be, many suggestions on how to cut the de-

fense budget. Unfortunately, some of the major recommendations are based upon convictions which rely to some extent on popular misconceptions.

Let me first note that our defense establishment is smaller today than any time since the start of the Korean War. In most areas, these reductions in size have been the result of greater efficiency. We have fewer planes, ships, and tanks than we had in the 1950s, but each individual piece of equipment is considerably superior.

In the Air Force, we have cut almost 300,000 military people since 1968—about a one-third reduction in our active duty force. Since 1960, the number of aircraft in the active duty inventory has been cut in half. The Fiscal Year 1975 procurement of only 100 new aircraft was the lowest since 1940.

Budget Cuts Reduce Readiness

A drastic cut in the Defense budget this year would cut into the muscle of our military strength; it could reduce readiness rates of our in-being forces, and could reduce the size of those forces.

These are some probable immediate effects, but the full impact would increase with time—as the effects on force sizing, readiness, and modernization were reflected in declining capabilities over the next few years.

Severe cuts in the Defense budget would very likely undermine the credibility of the U.S. in pursuing our foreign policy by signaling reduced public willingness to support an adequate defense posture.

Based upon an assessment of the other side's military forces, we attempt to determine the types and the size of forces that are required to carry out our defense objectives and to assure national security.

Balance Between Risk & Cost

The size of our forces, the capabilities of our equipment, and even our defense strategies are determined as much by what we can afford, as by what we require militarily. The forces recommended in the budget represent our best effort to achieve a balance between acceptable risk and reasonable cost.

I would say that today we have just about enough to do the job.

There is a concerted effort in Washington these days to be fiscally responsible.

(Continued on next page)

U.S. Must Maintain Credible Ability to Fight a War

McLUCAS (Continued from preceding page)

Contrary to what some might believe, the Department of Defense management system is extremely effective.

Not that our management is perfect. We have had some serious problems in the past, but I want to remind you that cost-overruns, for example, are not peculiar to the Department of Defense. For instance, the final cost estimate for the mass transit system now under construction in Washington has increased two and one half billion dollars over the initial estimate of two billion, an increase of 125 per cent. And of course, you are familiar with BART and its problems.

Compare 1966 to 1976

Senator Proxmire reminded the nation that 'no agency or department of Government has made greater strides in increasing its effectiveness over the past 17 years than has the Department of Defense.'

If we look back, to Fiscal Year 1966, and compare it to this year's request, one can see that the Defense budget has risen by about 68 per cent in a decade. However, this increase should be viewed in the context of the non-defense items in the federal budget, which have risen by 224 per cent since 1966.

The total federal budget has increased during that 10 year period from about 135 billion in 1966 to about 350 billion in 1976.

While defense costs have risen by about 68 per cent since 1966, this has been a relatively small increase compared to some other examples of the growth in federal spending: public assistance—up 440 per cent; federal aid to education, manpower, and social services—up 257 per cent; Social Security and other retirement and disability programs—an increase of 247 per cent; and health services, including Medicare and Medicaid—up 973 per cent.

Defense Portion of Budget

The Defense portion of the federal budget has shrunk from 41.5 per cent in 1966 to 26.9 per cent for Fiscal Year 1976.

Perhaps as a better indicator of how much defense costs in terms of overall national wealth, we should note that in the last ten years the percentage of the Gross National Product represented by Defense spending declined substantially, from 7.7 per cent to 5.9 per cent.

Do not be misled by the apparent size of this year's Defense budget. It is the smallest, in terms of total U.S. public spending, in 35 years.

There are also some important realities that will shape the nature of our defense establishment in the future.

First, we must not abdicate our responsibilities around the world. We cannot return to a concept of 'Fortress America.' There are limits on what we can do in the world—and perhaps more important—what we should do. Yet, events in the world are too interrelated, nations too interdependent, to permit a major power to withdraw to its own shores and still remain a major power.

Cost of Defense Will Rise

A second major reality is that the cost of providing essential defense will probably continue to rise. There are two reasons. First, we expect that inflation will continue to erode the buying power of the Defense dollar. This will mean increased costs for the resources we need. In particular, we must continue to pay our people reasonable wages as the cost of living continues to rise.

Increases in the dollar level of the budget will be required just to offset rising costs. We must also include modest growth in the budget to permit essential modernization of our forces to maintain our current defense posture. This is necessary to insure we continue the military equilibrium in the world upon which 'détente' depends.

This is extremely important in view of the continuing improvement and increasing military strength of our adversaries.

Stands Out Like Sore Thumb!

The Defense budget gets a lot of visibility because it is one of the few major areas of federal expenditure that is all put together in a single package. Congressman Mahon has observed, the Defense budget is a big slice of the federal budget, and it stands out like a sore thumb. Other major non-defense program funds are spread out in smaller pieces in many different programs such as aid to education, unemployment compensation, farm payments, and so on, and are not quite as visible in terms of the overall budget.

(Continued on next page)

We Cannot Return to "Fortress America" Concept

McLUCAS (Continued from preceding page)

The support of the American people is especially required now, as the Fiscal Year 1976 budget is deliberated. This request seeks to reverse the downward trend in defense support over the past several years, and would provide modest growth despite the erosion caused by inflation.

Given the realities of the world today and the uncertainties of the future, we must recognize that retaining national freedom is a primary social objective."

(DSR)

Questions and Answers from the Floor:

Q: Will Congress fund B-1 bomber? A: Now in R & D stage. Bulk of money requested for 1976 in R & D. It looks like we will get bulk of those funds.

Q: Bomber headed for obsolescence? A: Don't think we're in a stage where we can afford to get along without a bomber. Many things can be done with bomber that can't be done with missile. Difficult to show someone you mean business with missiles—easy to show with bombers.

Q: USSR and China gain important technology from our planes that fell into enemy hands with fall of South Vietnam? A: Yes. But it is not technology they did not have. Number of planes were lost during active fighting there. Essentially negligible at this point.

Q: Should we have only one Air Force—now have Army, Navy and Marine? A: Have had a historical development take place. Each branch of service has its special role. Maybe it's not ideal, but not a bad arrangement.

Q: How can Israel use high school graduates as pilots, while we need highly educated men with an additional 18 to 24 months of training? A: We used people in WWII without significant advanced training. A person who has this extra training does a better job.

Q: Why doesn't Air Force increase inventory of long range cruise missile which could be launched from transport aircraft, rather than the expensive B-1 which may be obsolete before it gets into service? A: Involves whole new weapon system—would be expensive. Has not been demonstrated it would be better. Have some R&D going on that would give us an answer at a later date.

Q: Changes in use of civilian employees in services now that all volunteer force is in effect? A: Quality has gone up. Don't see this increases role of civilians.

Q: What most difficult problems facing U.S. Air Force? A: Continuing problem of maintaining confidence on "Hill." Also maintaining confidence of American public. We don't want to become obsolete, want to stay #1 in world.

Q: Status of landing rights for USAF planes in Mediterranean and Azores? A: We don't have unrestricted rights in many places. Have to negotiate into base rights. Agreement we had with Portugal expired. Now operating on continuing agreement.

Q: What alternatives do we have for NORAD in view of Canada's reluctance to look ahead more than five years? A: We should not assume we'll have difficulties. We do have a common interest.

Q: Can new aircraft carrier Nimitz be successfully defended against attacks from air? A: Any system can be defended against light attack. No system can be defended against an all out attack. (MJTB)

? Habla Usted Español?

ADVANCED SPANISH SECTION

Instructor—E. L. Bledsoe

The advanced Spanish Section is composed of about twelve regular members who have studied the Spanish language in some depth. The objective over the past four years has been to study novels because they contain dialogue and are more indicative of the way Spanish is actually spoken than any other form of text.

In order to feel at home in any country in which Spanish is spoken, the Section has read two Spanish novels, two Mexican, one Argentine, one Venezuelan, and one Columbian novel.

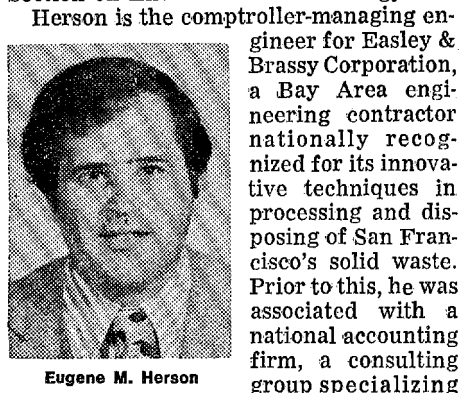
One of the Mexican novels has its setting in the time of the Reforma and the other is about the Revolution of 1910-1917. Some of the novels deal with the very poor Spanish people in obscure villages. Other novels are about the life of the wealthy class in South American glittering cities.

The Section is presently reading a Uruguayan novel, "Gracias Por El Fuego," by Mario Menéndez. Several of the novels read by the Section in the past have been concerned with the economic poverty of the Spanish lower classes. However, "Gracias Por El Fuego" brings to focus the spiritual poverty of the Spanish wealthy class.

Spanish people from different social classes and geographical locations speak diversified forms of the language. The Section's objective is not only to learn a "middle of the road" sort of Spanish, but also to be able to understand many regional colloquialisms.

Herson Named Section Chairman

Eugene M. Herson, certified public accountant and registered civil engineer in California, is the current Chairman of the Section on Environment and Energy.



Eugene M. Herson

Herson is the comptroller-managing engineer for Easley & Brassy Corporation, a Bay Area engineering contractor nationally recognized for its innovative techniques in processing and disposing of San Francisco's solid waste. Prior to this, he was associated with a national accounting firm, a consulting group specializing in environmental waste activities, and the Federal Solid Waste Management Office.

A member of the Club since 1969, Herson has been active in the Section's leadership. He formerly served as Secretary in 1970 and Vice Chairman, 1971-1974. As Vice Chairman, in 1974 Herson was called upon to testify to the United States Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Commerce (Chairman, John Tunney). Herson has published a number of articles in his field and he was the principal author of the Environment Section's recent report, "Incentives or Penalties for Waste Producers?"

Under the direction of Herson, the Section is currently reviewing our nation's energy reserves and projected needs in order to access the potential of the President's goal of achieving energy self-sufficiency by 1980.

This endeavor is supported by the Section's Vice Chairman, Ygnacio Bonillas, and Secretary, Martha Peterson.

CLUB ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Commonwealth Club of California would like to gratefully acknowledge the donation of Mr. Bruce T. Mitchell in 1974.

Chairman 1975 By-Laws Committee

Richard C. Dinkelspiel, attorney, was appointed as Chairman of the Club's By-Laws Committee for 1975. Dinkelspiel's committee is responsible for updating the Club's by-laws in order to coordinate with the needs of the Club's members.

Mr. Dinkelspiel is a native Californian. He received his A.B. and J.D. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. Dinkelspiel practiced in Solano county until 1942 when he joined the military service.

Since 1946 Dinkelspiel has practiced law in San Francisco. He is currently partner in the local law firm of Dinkelspiel, Pelavin, Steefel & Levitt.

In 1966 Dinkelspiel served as co-chairman of the Governor's Commission of The Family. He was a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Youth, 1967-1971 and Chairman of the Advisory Committee to State Legislature on Revision of Lien Laws, 1963-1969.

Presently a member of the Club's Board of Governors, Dinkelspiel served as Quarterly Chairman in 1969 and has been a member of the Club since 1946. He also served on the Executive Committee in 1974.

Dinkelspiel is former president of the San Francisco Bar Association, San Francisco Bar Foundation and St. Thomas More Society of San Francisco. He is serving his final term as Chairman of the Board of San Domenico School Foundation.

Other members of the By-Laws Committee are: John Arbuckle, J. Hart Clinton, Judge Daniel M. Hanlon, Thomas M. Jenkins and Charles T. Travers.



Richard C. Dinkelspiel

IS YOUR SECTION MEETING THIS WEEK?

Check Study Section
Luncheon Schedule

ISSUES, IDEAS & PERSPECTIVES

By *CARL E. ROSENFELD, President, Walter W. Cribbins Co., Inc.; Past Chairman, Sections on Immigration, Business Economics and Consumer Protection.*

Recently, I was asked, "Does business have a social obligation?" to which I would like to reply with another question: "Does an individual citizen have a social obligation?" Few would reply to this question in the negative.

Business, whether it is represented by individual or corporate ownership, is merely an extension of our person, and in effect it is recognized in law as such; thus, not materially different from the individual. Therefore, what we recognize as a civic obligation of the individual, must also apply to the extension of the individual, which we call "business."

Primarily, we must accept to live with the other people around us. To use a worn out phrase, we must be "Good Neighbors." We also must be tolerant. We should try and understand that the nation is composed of many people, with diversified backgrounds, of people with many different interests, and therefore, different sets of priorities, of people with different life styles and values.

Therefore, we must accept compromise, we must allow for the lowest common denominator in our social behavior, and we must accept the laws of the land as the outcome of many of these compromises, whether or not we accept each accord as the best or the most desirable if we alone had to pass judgment. Good citizenship demands acceptance of the possible and support of the rule of the majority as the only way in which democracy can work. At the same time, democracy permits us as an extension of good citizenship, to pursue our ideas within the system and perhaps, to persuade a majority to see things our way.

But, is that all?

Social obligation goes a step further. As the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence arrives, we should remember that one of the cornerstones of the American system is the phrase, "that all men are created equal." Equal does not mean "the same" as quite obviously, we are far from the same. The big plus of the American culture, is the diversity of background, interests, and ambitions.

While we are certainly not the same, our equality is conditioned by our socio-economic status, and that is the place where our social obligations gain meaning. Those of us who have the good fortune to be "better off" as we say, have a duty to help others who for one reason or another are not. We must, as a matter of civic obligation, support all possible efforts to create greater equality.

This can take the form of hiring people on the borderline of efficiency or members of minority groups, and giving them appropriate training, or contributing to organizations who help the underprivileged. The choice is our own. But we cannot take the attitude that all of this is the government's problem. If we do so, sooner or later the government will take charge, not only of our problems of social responsibility, but of ourselves.

I cannot close without reminding the readers that the tax laws encourage contributions to the common welfare, to "charity" as we briefly call it. But charity in that context, includes the support of culture, the preservation of our inheritance whether given by nature or made by man, and as many of those projects demand fairly large sums of money, they become prime responsibilities of business, thus answering once more the initial question as to the social obligations of business within our system.

There is no better system than ours. To preserve it, we must accept the social responsibilities that our rights convey.

This article reflects the views of the author, and does not necessarily represent the opinions held by the Club Officers, Board of Governors or Staff. —The Editor

APPLICATIONS FOR COMMONWEALTH CLUB MEMBERSHIP

If no objections are filed with the Secretary prior to May 30, 1975, following applicants will stand elected:

BAILLIE, DR. STUART, professor, San Jose State University, San Jose, Ca. Proposed by Adrian Goldstone.

BUCKINGHAM, JOAN, loan service officer, Northern California Savings & Loan Assn., Palo Alto, Ca. Proposed by Ransford Lewis, Jr.

CLIFFORD, WILLIAM V., manager-labor-relations, United States Steel Corp., S.F. Proposed by David J. McDaniel.

COMYNS, ROBERT, traffic coordinator, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., S.F. Petaluma, Ca. Proposed by James L. Harberson.

DeSIMONE, R., medical secretary, G. J. Budd, M.D., Vallejo, Ca. Proposed by Mrs. Nellie Bradley.

DINELLI, ROSEMARY, employment interviewer, Peninsula Hospital, Burlingame, Ca., S.F. Proposed by Lillian Layman.

FRAZIER, F. W., work furlough/parole officer, Contra Costa County Sheriff's Dept., Martinez, Ca. Proposed by Alvin H. Buckelew.

HELWIG, ELOISE L., director of law school relations, Hastings College of the Law, S.F. Proposed by Stephen Douglas Bradbury.

HERN, KAREN J., law student, Davis Law School, University of Calif., Davis, Ca. Proposed by Leigh Steinberg.

HICKS, DR. JAMES, optometrist, Salinas, Ca., Carmel Valley, Ca. Proposed by Richard B. Calender.

KELLEHER, R. JEFFREY, lawyer, Pillsbury, Madison and Sutro, S.F. Proposed by Vaughn R. Walker.

LAMMERS, THOMAS, district director, Caltrans, S.F. Proposed by Michael J. Brassington.

LISTER, ANTHONY, real estate & insurance, Blossom Hill Realty and Jefferson National Life Ins. Co., San Jose, Ca. Proposed by Susan Lister.

MAY, A. W., attorney, Cotton, Sellman & Ray, S.F. Proposed by Vernon L. Goodin.

McCHESNEY, P. BROOKS, attorney, Cotton, Sellman & Ray, S.F. Proposed by Vernon L. Goodin.

MOHLER, JOHN Y., retired, Sacramento, Ca. Proposed by Weir Fotters.

MOONEY, DR. JAMES K., physician, Oakland, Ca., S.F. Proposed by Anthony Loughran.

PARKER, L. L., consulting engineer, Parker Engineering, Corona, Ca. Proposed by Theodore J. Todd.

PETERS, PAUL N., education administrator, State of California, Sacramento, Ca., Elk Grove, Ca. Proposed by Donald P. Krotz.

PETERSEN, Raymond P., president of ins. agency, Heddy Insurance Agency Inc., S.F. Proposed by Frank J. Kalafate.

PRING, ANN PIPER, registered nurse, University of California, Cowell Hospital, University of California, Davis, Ca. Proposed by Wm. R. Piper, Sr.

SANDBORG, GLORIA T., S.F. Proposed by Vernon L. Goodin.

SARLO, GEORGE, investment counselor, Ashfield and Co., Inc., S.F. Proposed by Jim Bondoux.

SAX, DR. RICHARD M., education-administration, San Francisco Consortium on Post Secondary Education, S.F., Half Moon Bay, Ca. Proposed by Donald P. Krotz.

SAXON, DR. DAVID, president, University of California, Berkeley, Ca. Proposed by Donald P. Krotz.

STACKPOOLE, REV. EDWARD V., priest/teacher, University of San Francisco, Ca. Proposed by Vernon L. Goodin.

STONE, CARL, attorney, Petty, Andrews, Tufts & Jackson, S.F. Proposed by Leigh Steinberg.

TROMBATORE, LEO, principal transportation engineer, Caltrans, S.F. Proposed by Michael J. Brassington.

TURNER, DIANA, education curator, Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, S.F. Proposed by G. Knecht.

VAN GEFFEN, MRS., MARY MAIERS, financial consultant, Oakland, Ca. Proposed by Allen M. Cooper.

VAN OVERVEEN, J. P., mechanical engineer, Bay Area Rapid Transit, Oakland, Ca., Lafayette, Ca. Proposed by Francis J. Ebert.

VIZQUEIRA, THE HON. CARLOS, diplomat, Government of Peru, Consulate General of Peru, S.F. Proposed by Membership Committee.

May 12, 1975

MISS RENEE RUBIN, Secretary

MEMBERSHIP RECOMMENDATION

Membership Committee:

I recommend the following individual for Club membership and request you send a brochure application card and letter mentioning my name as sponsor.

PRINT Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State & Zip Code _____

Occupation _____

Check if under 30 Years Old ☐

Members please print your name _____

When talking about "U.S. Energy Policy—Measuring Our Needs and Marshaling Our Resources," Clifton C. Garvin, Jr., President of Exxon Corporation said: "Our energy problems are large but they are manageable.

We must conserve, but conservation efforts will not be enough.

We cannot depend solely upon attempts to reduce imports, then administer and allocate our diminishing supplies. This can only result in leaving us less and less to administer and allocate.

We must intensify research on alternative energy sources and act now to develop conventional supplies of oil, gas, coal and nuclear energy.

We need sensible environmental policies that are speedily administered."

February 21, 1975

STUDY SECTION LUNCHEONS

Tuesday, May 20th

"CALIFORNIA PRISONS: REHABILITATION AND OTHER PURPOSES," by Jerry Enomoto, Director of Corrections, State of California. ST. FRANCIS HOTEL—2nd FLOOR. Section on Law Enforcement.

BEGINNING FRENCH CLASS—Instructor Julian Wolfsohn. "Le Francais Accelere." SECTION MEETING ROOM, CLUB OFFICE, 681 Market Street, San Francisco.

ADVANCE SPANISH CLASS—Instructor E. L. Bledsoe. "Gracias Por El Fuego." PG & E, RM. 304, 77 Beale St., S.F.

Wednesday, May 21st

"SELECTION OF A STUDY TOPIC," SECTION MEETING ROOM, CLUB OFFICE, 681 Market Street, San Francisco. Section on National Defense.

INTERMEDIATE SPANISH CLASS—Instructor Raymond G. Bouret. "Spanish Second Year." PG & E, RM. 304, 77 Beale Street, S.F.

Thursday, May 22nd

"NEW ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS MAY REDUCE AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY, MAGNIFY AN IMPENDING COST-PRICE SQUEEZE AND RENDER AMERICAN AGRICULTURE NONCOMPETITIVE IN WORLD MARKETS," by Michael E. Fitch, Vice President, Wells Fargo Bank. CONFERENCE ROOM, CLUB OFFICE, 681 Market Street, S.F. Section on Agriculture.

BEGINNING FRENCH CLASS—Instructor Julian Wolfsohn. "Le Francais Accelere." SECTION MEETING ROOM, CLUB OFFICE, 681 Market St., S.F.

The Commonwealth

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